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ABSTRACT

The influence of the federal government budgetary process on international education programs is discussed, and information is provided to help persons who wish to have their views known to the decision-makers. Specific information is included on programs administered by the U.S. International Communication Agency (USICA) and the Department of Education. The federal budget cycle is described, using the example of late spring/summer 1982 through October 1983. The following methods of reaching decision-makers are discussed: personal visits, letters, telephoning, and telegrams/mailgrams/public opinion messages. The key decision points are summarized as follows: the relevant department or agency formulating the budget; review and decisions on departmental and agency budget requests; budget committee hearings and actions on the first and second concurrent budget resolutions; authorization committee hearings and action; appropriations committee hearings and action; conference committee meetings and action; House and Senate floor action; and action on a continuing appropriations resolution. A list of government officials who deal with international education programs is presented, along with information on how and where to communicate with them. A glossary of terms central to the federal budgetary process is included. (SW)

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March 1982

International Education & the Federal Budget Cycle

Why you count and how you should . . .

What follows and why

There is no lack of an important and enthusiastic constituency for international education programs, one that has been prepared to make itself heard at critical moments.

What seems to be missing, however, is an adequate understanding of the federal budgetary process. Over the past months, individuals and organizations known to be active in international education have been literally besieged with requests for information on what was *really* happening in Washington—and how those concerned could help.

This booklet is a response to those requests. It is designed to assist those who want to participate in important government budgetary decisions affecting international education programs.

On the pages that follow:

- Terms central to the federal budgetary process are defined.
- The budgetary cycle itself is outlined.
- How, when, and with whom you can communicate most effectively are suggested

Wherever possible, the discussion is tailored specifically to international education programs. Particular information is included for those programs administered by the U.S. International Communication Agency (USICA) and the Department of Education.

In the current environment of sharp budgetary cutbacks, citizen involvement in governmental decision-making properly assumes heightened importance. If the federal budgetary pie is to be smaller, the competition for its pieces inevitably will intensify.

Which programs will be cut, and by how much? Which programs will be eliminated; which will survive? Which programs will benefit because their particular constituents propose innovative approaches that result in less drain on the federal budget? Which programs will receive continued support because their constituents most persuasively demonstrate critical links to the national interest? To a large extent, answers to these and similar questions will depend on *which* constituents of *which* programs work *most effectively* with those making the decisions, both in the Congress and in the Administration.

International education programs are no different. If they are to survive at a viable level, those who believe they constitute a critical pillar of the national interest must make their views known to the right people in the right way at the right time. The pages that follow are intended to help those who wish to do so.

Glossary

An adequate understanding of the federal budgetary process presupposes a familiarity with its key terms. The following is a glossary of those used most frequently.

Act: a bill passed by both houses of Congress and either signed into law by the President or approved by Congress over the President's veto. The Fulbright program is administered under the terms of the Mutual Educational and Cultural Exchange Act of 1961, as amended. The Foreign Language and Area Studies programs are carried out under the terms of the Higher Education Act of 1980, as amended. *Neither of these acts, however, actually provides federal funds to the programs authorized.*

Appropriation: provides the funds to be spent on a particular program in a given fiscal year. Appropriations for a program can be up to, but no more than, the amounts specified in the program's authorization bill. Frequently, appropriations are for amounts *less than* contained in the authorization bill.

Authorization: defines a program's general aim and conduct and specifies the maximum amount of money that *can* be spent on it. An authorization bill does *not*, however, provide the funds to be spent. This must be done through an appropriations bill.

Bill: the most common form of document in which Congress deals with legislative proposals; bills are numbered chronologically and designated *H* or *S*, indicating whether they originate in the House or Senate.

Committee: a group of House or Senate members charged with conducting investigations and preparing legislation for action by the full House and Senate. Each committee oversees a specific area of governmental activity—that is, one committee in both the House and Senate is responsible for foreign affairs, another for education, another for finance, etc.

Conference Committee: a joint House-Senate committee; irons out the differences between House- and Senate-approved versions of a bill; consists of key members of the particular House and Senate committees which have been responsible for the particular bill; the compromise bill agreed upon by the conference committee must be resubmitted for approval by each house before going to the President for signature.

Continuing Appropriations Resolution: provides for spending at specified levels, for a defined period of time, by those government departments and agencies which do not yet have approved regular appropriations bills when the fiscal year begins. In the absence of such a resolution, the affected departments and agencies would have to shut down.

Earmark: legislative language contained either in an authorization or an appropriations bill stating that a specified amount of the total funds being authorized or appropriated shall be spent on a certain program or activity; differs from a *line item* (see definition below) in that it is an exceptional action, not a standard budget category.

First Concurrent Budget Resolution: congressional action establishing working budgetary guidelines for all major federal government functions; must be approved by the House and Senate by May 15 of each year. The various authorization and appropriations committees work out specific budgetary allocations for the departments, agencies, and programs under their purview within the overall spending, revenue, and debt limits set by the First Concurrent Budget Resolution. (Concurrent Budget Resolutions are guidelines internal to the Congress and do not require presidential approval.)

Fiscal Year: begins on October 1 of each year; ends September 30 of the following year. Federal budgets are always discussed in terms of the fiscal years to which they apply. The budget that the President recommends to the Congress in late January or early February of each year is for the fiscal year that begins the following October 1. For example, fiscal year 1982 (FY 1982) began on October 1, 1981 and will end on September 30, 1982.

Line Item: a program or activity specifically identified in an appropriations bill for which the Congress provides a specified amount of money. The money appropriated must be spent on these programs or activities and none other.

Markup: a committee or subcommittee meeting to arrive at the final version of a bill before submitting it to the full House or Senate for action.

Reconciliation: a process by which any actions already taken by the Congress which exceed the spending, revenue or debt limits set by the Second Concurrent Budget Resolution are amended to comply with it. This may involve changing authorization and appropriations bills that have already been approved. All required reconciliations must be completed by September 25 of each year, five days before the beginning of the new fiscal year.

Report: a document which explains the thinking, rationale, and intentions of a congressional committee in acting on a particular bill; used as an explanatory and background document for full House and Senate consideration. While directions and intentions contained in a committee report are not legally binding, the responsible department or agency has a significant political interest in abiding by them.

Reprogramming: a decision by department or agency officials to shift already appropriated funds from programs or activities for which they were originally intended to other programs or activities. Normally, if the sums to be reprogrammed are over a certain amount, or affect certain programs or activities, the department or agency must notify the relevant authorization and appropriations committees in writing. If these committees do not disapprove the reprogramming within a specified time period, the department or agency can proceed with the reprogramming.

Rescission: an item in an appropriations bill canceling funds previously appropriated but not yet spent; can also be initiated by the President, but must be approved by the Congress within forty-five days.

Second Concurrent Budget Resolution: establishes firm budgetary ceilings rather than simply working guidelines; must be approved by the Congress by September 15 of each year; in effect, an update of the First Concurrent Budget Resolution, hammered out in light of developments in the economy and actions taken by the Congress in the period since the First Resolution was approved.

Sense of the Congress: an expression of the Congress' views that is not legally binding but carries substantial political weight; utilized when the Congress wants to give direction to the Administration on an issue, but is either unable or prefers not to deal with the issue in law.

Subcommittee: a subdivision of the members of a particular House or Senate Committee (e.g., the House Committee on Foreign Affairs is divided into subcommittees on Europe and the Middle East, Inter-American Affairs, Africa, etc.). Because of the increasing complexity of issues and programs, subcommittees are most knowledgeable about, and have the most influence over, particular programs and activities. While only full committees can report legislation for action by the House or Senate, these committees rely heavily on their subcommittees' work, and normally concur in their recommended actions.

The Budget Cycle

Perhaps the easiest and quickest way to grasp the federal budget process is by following a budget cycle from beginning to end. To make the process more easily understood, an arbitrary fiscal year—FY 1984—has been chosen. The same process, however, applies to *any* fiscal year. Here's what the cycle looks like:

Late spring/summer 1982: Departments and agencies of the federal government prepare their respective budget requests for fiscal year 1984. This is done within general budgetary guidelines given to each department and agency by the Office of Management and Budget (OMB). It is in this period that the leaders of the various departments and agencies can reflect their policy priorities within their budget requests, recommending enhanced funding for certain programs and activities, reduced funding for others. (While executive branch work is beginning on the FY 1984 budget, Congress is taking action on the FY 1983 budget, which was submitted by the President in January or February of 1982. Thus, different phases of two separate budget cycles are going on simultaneously.)

Early September 1982: Each department and agency submits its fiscal 1984 budget request to OMB. (Congress is also completing action on the FY 1983 budget.)

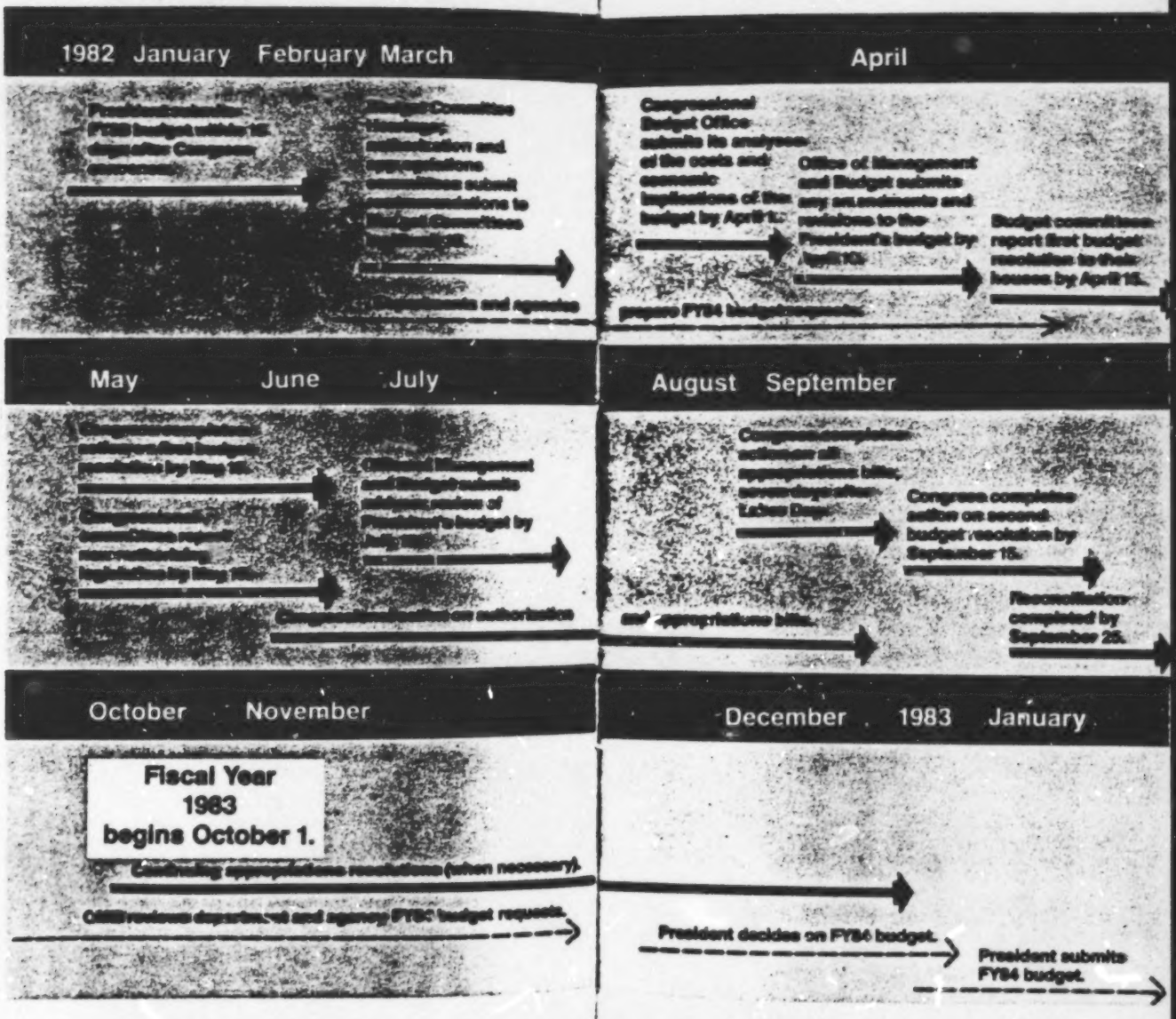
September-November 1982: OMB holds individual discussions with each department and agency to review its fiscal 1984 budget request, pressing for substantiation of overall funding requests, as well as specific program allocations. This review culminates in OMB recommendations to the President on the level of the fiscal 1984 budget as a whole, as well as the specific levels for each department and agency, their respective programs and activities. Intense, informal lobbying often accompanies this process, with department and agency heads frequently appealing OMB recommendations with which they disagree directly to the President, and with members of the Congress and other interested groups attempting to affect the thinking and final budget decisions of the President. (FY 1983 begins on October 1, 1982.)

December 1982-January 1983: The President makes final decisions on the fiscal 1984 budget he will propose to the Congress.

January-February 1983: Within 15 days after the Congress convenes in January, the President submits his budget message, spelling out his proposed fiscal 1984 budget.

February-March 1983: The House and Senate Budget Committees hold hearings on the President's budget submission, the current condition of the economy, and budget priorities for the nation. The authorization and appropriations committees of the House and Senate review the programs and activities under their respective jurisdictions and prepare fiscal 1984 budget recommendations for these programs and activities. The recommendations of these committees must be submitted to the House and Senate Budget Committees by March 15.

Congressional Budget Cycle


1982 January February March
April
Congressional Budget Office submits its analyses of the costs and economic implications of the budget by April 1.
Office of Management and Budget submits any amendments and revisions to the President's budget by April 10.
Budget committees report first budget resolution to their houses by April 15.
May June July
August September
Congress completes action on second budget resolution by September 15.
Reconciliation completed by September 25.
October November
December 1983 January
Fiscal Year 1983 begins October 1.
President decides on FY84 budget.
President submits FY84 budget.

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April 1983: Working with the recommendations of the various committees, and information and analyses supplied by the Congressional Budget Office, the House and Senate Budget Committees hammer out an overall recommended fiscal 1984 budget, which must be reported to their respective houses in the form of concurrent resolutions by April 15. (Executive branch departments and agencies begin a new budget cycle, as they start putting together their FY 1985 budget requests.)

May 1983: Based on the recommendations of their respective Budget Committees, the full House and Senate consider and debate the First Concurrent Budget Resolution.* This resolution must be approved by both houses by May 15. Also, all authorization bills to be considered by the Congress in the course of the year must be reported out of the various authorization committees by May 15.

May-September 1983: Working within the guidelines established by the First Concurrent Budget Resolution, the Congress takes action on specific authorization and appropriations bills.

September 1983: The Congress must consider and approve the Second Concurrent Budget Resolution* by September 15. All actions taken that do not conform with the Second Concurrent Resolution must be "reconciled" with this resolution by September 25. (Departments and agencies submit their FY 1985 budget requests to OMB.)

October 1983: Fiscal year 1984 begins on October 1, 1983. Any federal departments or agencies not yet funded by a regular appropriations bill must be covered under a Continuing Appropriations Resolution* if they are to continue to operate.

In form, the process outlined above is fairly straightforward. In practice, it can be, and usually is, considerably more complicated. The dates given are targets that are frequently missed. Deadlines have a way of slipping. The Congress also has considerable flexibility in implementing the process and can amend its actions by passing additional Budget Resolutions.

Any citizen intent on following the funding status of a particular program must maintain good sources of *current* information. For those interested in international education programs, such sources include: your particular institution's own legislative or governmental affairs representative, if there is one; organizations and publications concerned with international education programs; the general news media.

*See Glossary.

Why you count

As House Majority Leader Jim Wright states in his book, *You and Your Congressman:* "If you are wondering whether or not it is really worthwhile to communicate your views to your own senator or representative in Congress, consider this fact: Others who disagree with you are doing so constantly . . ."

While lacking the visibility and the mass following of many other federally supported programs, international education programs do have influential supporters in the Congress and the Administration. These supporters, however, can only succeed if they are backed by an active constituency.

Also, especially with programs of relatively low visibility, damage can be done inadvertently. Simply getting accurate information to the right official at the right time can make the difference in whether a program receives the support it requires or not.

While comparatively small numbers of people are involved in international education programs, these programs help determine our ability as a nation to deal successfully with an ever-shrinking world. Our knowledge of other peoples — their histories, their cultures, their languages, their aspirations—will more than ever have a direct bearing on the vitality of our economy and our ability to continue to live in relative peace in an increasingly interdependent world. Education, in one form or another, must be the basis of this knowledge. It is up to those who understand this critical connection to do everything they can to ensure that education. No one else will have the interest or the inclination to do so.

How you count

No form of communication should be discounted. All can be effective in specific circumstances. Here is a brief rundown of the principal methods of making your views known:

Personal Visits: Direct, face-to-face communication with a government official crucial to your concerns can often be the most effective. Your ability to arrange such communication, of course, will depend on your relationship to the official and/or the influence of the institution or interest you represent.

Members of Congress can often be reached through various functions in which they participate at home in their districts or states. Watch for announcements of functions that you might attend, or contact your member's district or state office for such information.

Meetings with key congressional staff, who are influential in shaping members' views, should not be overlooked. Staff members normally are quite receptive to visiting with constituents.

If you are doubtful that you can personally arrange a meeting with the official you most need to see, but you know friends or colleagues who can, try to arrange a meeting or to convey your message through them. When you cannot reach top-level officials, meetings with lower-level officials, or with staff aides who play an important role in matters of concern to you, can also be useful.

Letters: Letters are perhaps the most frequent form of communication between constituents and their representatives in government. They permit the writer to compose and lay out his or her arguments, views and information carefully. Letters have to be answered. In preparing answers, government officials often acquire new information or perspectives that may alter their views. As House Majority Leader Wright says:

> **With exceptions so rare that they are hardly worth mentioning, members of the national Congress positively do read their mail. Moreover, they are interested in its contents. The mood and tenor of the daily mail from home is a recurring topic of conversation in the rear of the House and Senate Chambers or around coffee in the dining rooms of the Capitol.**

Remember: the more personalized a letter is—or any communication, for that matter—the more effective it is likely to be.*

Telephone: If you know the official well with whom you need to communicate, you may be able to have a lengthy telephone conversation of some substance. More likely, a telephone call will be brief and used simply to convey your position or view on an issue. In this case, numbers become important. The larger the number of people calling to make the same point, the more effective the overall impact. If you cannot reach a senior official, do not hesitate to talk to the staff.

Telegrams/Mailgrams/Public Opinion Messages: Any of the several forms of telegrams are also popular methods of communicating with government officials. They are particularly useful when an important government action is about to be taken, and time is short for making your views known. Through Western Union, you can send a twenty-word Public Opinion Message to the President or a member of Congress from anywhere in the United States for only $4.20. Mailgrams cost $3.90 for the first 50 words, which includes the name, address, message and signature. Each additional 50 words or less is an additional $1.25.

There are a number of important rules of communication to keep in mind:

Be Precise. Know the message you want to communicate. Organize your presentation carefully beforehand, and get to the point. Do not include extraneous matters. When communicating about a specific piece of legislation, identify it by name and bill number whenever possible.

Be Informed. Know what you are talking about. Check your facts carefully. Present yourself as having reliable information.

Be Courteous. Reasonable people can and do differ in their views on important public policy issues. Allow for this in the tone and the content of your message. A calm, reasoned argument is more likely to receive a fair hearing

*Information on how to address letters and other written communication, and to whom, is presented in the final section of this booklet.

than an emotional outburst. Communicate with officials not just to ask for something, but also to compliment them on something they have done of which you approve. Always convey your appreciation for an official's responsiveness to or compliance with a request you have made.

Cultivate Key Officials. Don't wait to be heard from only when there is a crisis brewing. Take advantage of appropriate opportunities to get to know those officials who may be helpful to you at some point, even if not immediately. It is only common sense that officials will listen more readily in a crisis to those whom they have come to know and respect over time.

Communicate With the Officials That Count. Know which officials are important on a specific issue and can do something about it. Focus your attention on them. At the same time, it is worthwhile to contact your own senators and representative, in addition to other members of the Congress who are more directly responsible for an issue of concern to you. The former can be helpful, and you are, after all, their constituent and therefore by definition important to them.

Know About Your Officials. Take the time to study their personalities, their views, their voting records, the issues that are priorities with them. Remember that you are communicating with real people. To the extent appropriate, tailor your communication to achieve the desirable impact within the context of the recipients' interests.

Go For the Numbers. When it comes to policy decisions, and particularly to budget decisions, numbers *do* matter. Do everything you can to stimulate others who have the same concerns and views you do to make these concerns and views known.

When You Count

The key to knowing when to act lies in understanding the process that is at work, recognizing the key decision points, and following closely what is being done on the issues about which you are concerned. The process has already been outlined in this brochure. How you keep well informed is a function both of your own interest and energy and the resources of individuals and organizations that may serve as your eyes and ears on Washington. The key decision points, which are products of the process itself, can be summarized as follows:

The Relevant Department or Agency Putting Its Next Fiscal Year Budget Together: (May-August). As previously indicated, this is the time when department and agency officials make basic decisions about their own priorities, and reflect these in their budget requests. It may be a time when you want these officials to consider your views. **Primary Communication Focus:** Relevant department and agency officials; anyone who might be in a position to influence them.

OMB Review of, and the President's Decisions on, Departmental and Agency Budget Requests: (September-January). This is when the President makes his own priorities felt. At a time of budgetary stringency, it is also a time of extraordinarily difficult tradeoffs. Some programs must suffer in order that others may gain. The clamoring for the President's ear, though not always evident publicly, is intense. Depending on how the programs of interest to you seem to be faring, it may be a critical decision point. Remember: If the budget that the President sends to the Congress does not reflect the priorities you feel it should, from then on you are very much on the defensive. **Primary Communication Focus:** Relevant OMB and White House officials, including the President; anyone who might be in a position to influence them.

Budget Committee Hearings and Action on the First and Second Concurrent Budget Resolutions: (February-May; September). While Budget Committee actions normally do not allocate funds for specific programs or activities, they do establish budgetary limits within which the authorization and appropriations committees must then work. Such action, therefore, can have a substantial impact on the programs about which you are concerned. **Primary Communication Focus:** Key members and staff of House and Senate Budget Committees; key members and staff of relevant authorization and appropriations committees and subcommittees.

Authorization Committee Hearings and Action: (February-May). This is when the outer limit of federal support is set, the most that can be spent on specific programs and activities. Authorization committees also take important substantive actions affecting a program or activity and submit the recommendations which form the basis of Budget Committee actions. **Primary Communication Focus:** Key members and staff of relevant authorization committees and subcommittees.

Appropriations Committee Hearings and Action: (March-June). This is when the most important decisions are made about how much money will *actually* be available to a program or activity. No money can be spent that has not been appropriated. This is probably the single most important decision point in the entire budgetary process. **Primary Communication Focus:** Key members and staff of relevant appropriations committees and subcommittees.

Conference Committee Meetings and Action: (Usually, July-September). Conferences involving the House and Senate Budget Committees, or the relevant authorization and appropriations committees, are always important. It is here that the differences between House and Senate actions are worked out. **Primary Communication Focus:** Key members and staff of *relevant* conference committees.

Floor Action in the House and Senate: (First Concurrent Budget Resolution, May; Authorization and Appropriations Bills, June-September; Second Concurrent Budget Resolution, September). All money bills must, of course, be approved by the full bodies of each house. On occasion, substantial sums of money can be added to or deleted from programs during floor action. It is important, therefore, that you follow floor action closely and know what is likely to happen to programs of concern to you. **Primary Communication Focus:** Key members and staff of relevant committees and subcommittees; any members and staff who are, or might be, supportive, regardless of which committees they are members of.

Any Action on a Continuing Appropriations Resolution: (Usually, late September or afterwards). In the event that the department or agency responsible for administering the programs of concern to you has not received a regular appropriation, then it becomes important to track continuing appropriations resolutions carefully. These will provide for levels of spending until the regular appropriation has been approved. **Primary Communication Focus:** Key members and staff of budget committees and relevant authorization and appropriations committees.

The need for, and the utility of, communication can arise at any point during the consideration of a budget. *The dates given above are indicative only and vary considerably in actual practice.*

Aside from being aware of the general decision points, the best advice on how you can know when to communicate is to stay well informed at all times. Know what is happening to the programs about which you are concerned, and what is expected to happen in the period just ahead. Also know who the key decision-makers are.

For current information, depend on those who are as close to the process as possible, who are the most likely to have accurate information and to convey it to you on a timely basis. These include:

Your own institution's legislative or governmental affairs representative, if there is one. If you do not know whether your institution has such a representative, or who it is, find out. To achieve maximum impact, and to avoid conflicting actions, be sure to coordinate your activities with those of your institution's official representative.

Organizations and publications concerned with international education programs. A wide range of organizations and publications provide continuing information on how international education programs are being affected by federal budgetary and other governmental actions. To keep informed, you should see what kinds of materials are regularly available from those who represent your own particular affiliations or interests. *Congressional Quarterly,* a weekly publication that is available in most libraries, is also an excellent monitor of the continuing actions of the Congress.

With whom you count

The following is a list of those government officials most directly relevant to international education programs. Included is information on how and where to communicate with them. Remember, however, that, while these officials may normally be the most important when it comes to federal support for international education programs, other officials can also be important and should not be overlooked if you have some special relationship with them. In particular, you should be certain to communicate with your own senators and representative, and with those who may influence them, even if they are not listed here. Also, certain officials and staff may have changed since this booklet went to press. It is always a good idea to double-check that the people with whom you want to communicate still hold their official positions. Current editions of the *Congressional Staff Directory* and the *Federal Staff Directory* (for the executive branch) are useful guides and should be available in most libraries.

Proper Address

Except for the President, the following letters should be closed with "Sincerely yours,".

President

The President
The White House
Washington, D.C. 20500

Dear Mr. President:

Very respectfully yours,

Cabinet Member

The Honorable (full name)
The Secretary of (dept. name)
Washington, D.C. (proper zip code)

Dear Mr. Secretary:

Representative

The Honorable
(Representative's full name)
House of Representatives
Washington, D.C. 20515

Dear Representative (last name):

Vice President

The Vice President
The White House
Washington, D.C. 20500

Dear Mr. Vice President:

Senator

The Honorable
(Senator's full name)
United States Senate
Washington, D.C. 20510

Dear Senator (last name):

Telephone Numbers

The White House—202-456-1414

The Capitol—202/224-3121
(The office of any member of Congress and all committees and subcommittees can be reached through this number.)

Federal Information Center—202/755-8660
(If you are unsure of which department or agency to call, or what the correct numbers are, operators at this number can help you.)

Key Executive Branch Officials

President Ronald Reagan
Vice President George Bush
Counsellor to the President Edwin Meese, III
Chief of Staff and Assistant to the President James A. Baker, III
Assistant to the President for Legislative Affairs Kenneth M. Duberstein
Assistant to the President for Public Liaison Elizabeth H. Dole
Assistant to the President for National Security Affairs William P. Clark
Director of the Office of Management and Budget David A. Stockman
Associate Director of the Office of Management and Budget for National Security and International Affairs William J. Schneider, Jr.
Associate Director of the Office of Management and Budget for Human Resources, Veterans and Labor Donald W. Moran
Secretary of State Alexander M. Haig, Jr.
Secretary of Education Terrel H. Bell (Department of Education, 400 Maryland Avenue, S.W., Washington, D.C. 20202, 202/426-6420)
Director, International Programs, Department of Education Kenneth Whitehead (Seventh and D Streets, S.W., Washington, D.C. 20202, 202/245-8132)
Director, U.S. International Communication Agency Charles Z. Wick (1750 Pennsylvania Avenue, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20547, 202/724-9042)
Associate Director for Educational and Cultural Affairs, USICA Ronald L. Trowbridge (1776 Pennsylvania Avenue, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20547, 202/724-9032)
Director, Office of Academic Programs, USICA Stephen McKnight (1776 Pennsylvania Avenue, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20547, 202/724-9941)

Congressional Party Leaders

	Telephone (Area Code 202)
House	
Speaker: Thomas P. (Tip) O'Neill, Jr. (D-MA)	225-5414
Majority Leader: James C. Wright, Jr. (D-TX)	225-8040
Majority Whip: Thomas S. Foley (D-WA)	225-5604
Minority Leader: Robert H. Michel (R-IL)	225-0600
Minority Whip: Trent Lott (R-MS)	225-0197
Senate	
President of the Senate: Vice President George Bush	224-8391
President Pro-Tempore: Strom Thurmond (R-SC)	224-5972
Majority Leader: Howard H. Baker, Jr. (R-TN)	224-3135
Majority Whip: Ted Stevens (R-AK)	224-2708
Minority Leader: Robert C. Byrd (D-WV)	224-5556
Minority Whip: Alan Cranston (D-CA)	224-2158

House Budget Committee (202/225-7234)

Majority: (18 D.) Representatives:

James R. Jones (D-OK), Chairman
James C. Wright, Jr. (D-TX)
David R. Obey (D-WI)
Paul Simon (D-IL)
Norman Y. Mineta (D-CA)
Jim Mattox (D-TX)
Stephen J. Solarz (D-NY)
Timothy E. Wirth (D-CO)
Leon E. Panetta (D-CA)
Richard A. Gephardt (D-MO)
Bill Nelson (D-FL)
Lee Aspin (D-WI)
W. G. (Bill) Hefner (D-NC)
Thomas J. Downey (D-NY)
Adam Benjamin, Jr. (D-IN)
Brian J. Donnelly (D-MA)
Beryl Anthony, Jr. (D-AR)
Phil Gramm (D-TX)

Minority: (12 R.) Representatives:

Delbert L. Latta (R-OH),
Ranking Minority Member
Ralph S. Regula (R-OH)
Bud Shuster (R-PA)
Bill Frenzel (IR-MN)
Jack F. Kemp (R-NY)
James G. Martin (R-NC)
Paul Trible (R-VA)
Ed Bethune (R-AR)
Lynn Martin (R-IL)
Albert Lee Smith, Jr. (R-AL)
W. Eugene Johnston, III (R-NC)
Bobbi Fiedler (R-CA)

Executive Director: Mace Broide
Associate Director, National Security Programs: William J. Cleary
Minority Staff Director: James B. Hedlund

Senate Budget Committee (202/224-0642)

Majority: (12 R.) Senators:

Pete V. Domenici (R-NM), Chairman
William L. Armstrong (R-CO)
Nancy L. Kassebaum (R-KS)
Rudy Boschwitz (IR-MN)
Orrin G. Hatch (R-UT)
John G. Tower (R-TX)
Mark Andrews (R-ND)
Steven D. Symms (R-ID)
Charles E. Grassley (R-IA)
Robert W. Kasten, Jr. (R-WI)
Dan Quayle (R-IN)
Slade Gorton (R-WA).

Minority: (10 D.) Senators:

Ernest F. Hollings (D-SC),
Ranking Minority Member
Lawton Chiles (D-FL)
Joseph R. Biden (D-DE)
J. Bennett Johnston (D-LA)
Jim Sasser (D-TN)
Gary W. Hart (D-CO)
Howard M. Metzenbaum (D-OH)
Donald W. Riegle (D-MI)
Daniel P. Moynihan (D-NY)
J. James Exon (D-NE)

Staff Director: Stephen Bell
Minority Staff Director: Lizabeth Tankarsly

Authorization Committees for USICA (the Fulbright Program)

House Committee on Foreign Affairs (200/225-5021)

Majority: (21 D.) Representatives:

Clement J. Zablocki (D-WI), Chairman
L. H. Fountain (D-NC)
*Dante B. Fascell (D-FL)
Benjamin S. Rosenthal (D-NY)
Lee H. Hamilton (D-IN)
Jonathan B. Bingham (D-NY)
*Gus Yatron (D-PA)
Stephen J. Solarz (D-NY)
Don L. Bonker (D-WA)
Gerry E. Studds (D-MA)
*Andy Ireland (D-FL)
*Daniel A. Mica (D-FL)
Michael D. Barnes (D-MD)
Howard Wolpe (D-MI)
*George W. Crockett, Jr. (D-MI)
Robert N. Shamansky (D-OH)
Samuel Gejdenson (D-CT)
Mervyn M. Dymally (D-CA)
Dennis E. Eckart (D-OH)
Tom Lantos (D-CA)
David R. Bowen (D-MS)

Minority: (16-R.) Representatives:

William S. Broomfield (R-MI),
Ranking Minority Member
*Edward J. Derwinski (R-IL)
Paul Findley (R-IL)
*Larry Winn, Jr. (R-KS)
Benjamin A. Gilman (R-NY)
Robert J. Lagomarsino (R-CA)
William F. Goodling (R-PA)
*Joel Pritchard (R-WA)
Millicent H. Fenwick (R-NJ)
Robert K. Dornan (R-CA)
James A. S. Leach (R-IA)
Arlen I. Erdahl (R-MN)
*Toby A. Roth (R-WI)
Olympia J. Snowe (R-ME)
John LeBoutillier (R-NY)
Henry J. Hyde (R-IL)

Chief of Staff: John J. Brady, Jr.
Minority Staff Director: Everett E. Bierman
Staff Director, Subcommittee on International Operations: Virginia M. Schlundt

*Indicates members of Subcommittee on International Operations, which is specifically responsible for USICA. Rep. Fascell is chairman of the subcommittee, Rep. Derwinski the ranking minority member.

Senate Committee on Foreign Relations (202/224-3843)

Majority: (9 R.) Senators:

*Charles H. Percy (R-IL), Chairman
*Howard H. Baker, Jr. (R-TN)
Jesse A. Helms (R-NC)
S. I. (Sam) Hayakawa (R-CA)
Richard G. Lugar (R-IN)
Charles McC. Mathias (R-MD)
Nancy L. Kassebaum (R-KS)
Rudy Boschwitz (R-MN)
*Larry Pressler (R-SD)

Minority: (8 D.) Senators:

Claiborne Pell (D-RI),
Ranking Minority Member
Joseph R. Biden (D-DE)
John H. Glenn (D-OH)
Paul S. Sarbanes (D-MD)
*Edward Zorinsky (D-NE)
Paul E. Tsongas (D-MA)
*Alan Cranston (D-CA)
Christopher J. Dodd (D-CT)

Staff Director: Edward G. Sanders
Minority Staff Director: Gerrold B. Christianson
Chief Clerk and USICA Staff Specialist: David Kearney

*Indicates members of subcommittee on Arms Control, Oceans and International Operations, and Environment, which is specifically responsible for USICA. Sen. Pressler is chairman of the subcommittee, Sen. Cranston the ranking minority member.

House Committee on Appropriations (202/225-2771)

Majority: (33 D.) Representatives:

Jamie L. Whitten (D-MS), Chairman
Edward P. Boland (D-MA)
†William H. Natcher (D-KY)
*†Neal Smith (D-IA)
Joseph P. Addabbo (D-NY)
Clarence D. Long (D-MD)
Sidney R. Yates (D-IL)
†David R. Obey (D-WI)
†Edward R. Roybal (D-CA)
†Louis Stokes (D-OH)
Tom Bevill (D-AL)
Bill Chappell, Jr. (D-FL)
*William V. Alexander (D-AR)
John P. Murtha (D-PA)
Bob Traxler (D-MI)
*†Joseph D. Early (D-MA)
Charles Wilson (D-TX)
Lindy Boggs (D-LA)
Adam Benjamin, Jr. (D-IN)
Norman D. Dicks (D-WA)
Matthew F. McHugh (D-NY)
Ronald (Bo) Ginn (D-GA)
William Lehman (D-FL)
*Jack E. Hightower (D-TX)
Martin Olav Sabo (DFL-MN)
Julian C. Dixon (D-CA)
Vic Fazio (D-CA)
W. G. (Bill) Hefner (D-NC)
Les AuCoin (D-OR)
Daniel K. Akaki (D-HI)
Wes W. Watkins (D-OK)
William H. Gray, III (D-PA)
*†Bernard J. Dwyer (D-NJ)

Minority: (22 R.) Representatives:

†Silvio O. Conte (R-MA), Ranking Minority Member
Joseph M. McDade (R-PA)
Jack Edwards (R-AL)
John T. Myers (R-IN)
J. Kenneth Robinson (R-VA)
*Clarence E. Miller (R-OH)
Lawrence Coughlin (R-PA)
C. W. (Bill) Young (R-FL)
Jack F. Kemp (R-NY)
Ralph S. Regula (R-OH)
Clair W. Burgener (R-CA)
*†George M. O'Brien (R-IL)
Virginia Smith (R-NE)
Eldon Rudd (R-AZ)
†Carl D. Pursell (R-MI)
Mickey Edwards (R-OK)
†Robert L. Livingston (R-LA)
Bill Green (R-NY)
Tom Loeffler (R-TX)
Jerry Lewis (R-CA)
*Carroll Campbell, Jr. (R-SC)
†John E. Porter (R-IL)

Clerk and Staff Director: Keith F. Mainland
Minority Clerk: F. Michael Hugo
Staff Assistant, Subcommittee on Commerce, State, the Judiciary and Related Agencies: John G. Osthaus
Staff Assistant, Subcommittee on Labor, Health and Human Services, and Education: Henry A. Neil, Jr.

*Indicates members of Subcommittee on Commerce, State, the Judiciary and Related Agencies, which is specifically responsible for USICA appropriations. Rep. Smith is chairman of the subcommittee, Rep. O'Brien the ranking minority member.

†Indicates members of subcommittee on Labor, Health and Human Services, and Education, which is specifically responsible for Department of Education appropriations. Rep. Natcher is chairman of the subcommittee, Rep. Conte the ranking minority member.

Senate Committee on Appropriations (202/224-3471)

Majority: (15 R.) Senators:

†Mark O. Hatfield (R-OR), Chairman
*†Ted Stevens (R-AK)
*†Lowell P. Weicker (R-CT)
James A. McClure (R-ID)
*Paul Laxalt (R-NV)
Edwin (Jake) Garn (R-UT)
†Harrison H. Schmitt (R-NM)
*Thad Cochran (R-MS)
†Mark Andrews (R-ND)
†James Abdnor (R-SD)
Robert W. Kasten, Jr. (R-WI)
Alfonse M. D'Amato (R-NY)
Mack Mattingly (R-GA)
*†Warren Rudman (R-NH)
†Arlen Specter (R-PA)

Minority: (14 D.) Senators:

†William Proxmire (D-WI), Ranking Minority Member
John C. Stennis (D-MS)
†Robert C. Byrd (D-WV)
*†Daniel K. Inouye (D-HI)
*†Ernest F. Hollings (D-SC)
†Thomas F. Eagleton (D-MO)
†Lawton Chiles (D-FL)
J. Bennett Johnston (D-LA)
Walter D. Huddleston (D-KY)
†Quentin N. Burdick (D-ND)
Patrick J. Leahy (D-VT)
Jim Sasser (D-TN)
*Dennis DeConcini (D-AZ)
*Dale L. Bumpers (D-AR)

Staff Director and Chief Clerk: J. Keith Kennedy
Minority Staff Director: Thomas L. van der Voort
Staff Member, Subcommittee on State, Justice, Commerce, the Judiciary: Claudia T. Ingram
Staff Member, Subcommittee on Labor, Health and Human Services, and Education: Gar Kaganowich

*Indicates members of Subcommittee on State, Justice, Commerce, the Judiciary, which is specifically responsible for USICA appropriations. Sen. Weicker is chairman of the subcommittee, Sen. Hollings the ranking minority member.

†Indicates members of subcommittee on Labor, Health and Human Services, and Education, which is specifically responsible for Department of Education appropriations. Sen. Schmitt is chairman of the subcommittee, Sen. Proxmire the ranking minority member.

Authorization Committees for Department of Education (Foreign Language and Area Studies Programs)

House Committee on Education and Labor (202/225-4527)

Majority: (20 D.) Representatives:

Carl D. Perkins (D-KY), Chairman
Augustus F. Hawkins (D-CA)
*William D. Ford (D-MI)
Phillip Burton (D-CA)
*Joseph M. Gaydos (D-PA)
William L. Clay (D-MO)
Mario Biaggi (D-NY)
*Ike F. Andrews (D-NC)
*Paul Simon (D-IL)
George Miller (D-CA)
Austin J. Murphy (D-PA)
*Ted S. Weiss (D-NY)
Rep. Comm. Baltasar Corrada (D-PR)
Dale E. Kildee (D-MI)
*Peter A. Peyser (D-NY)
Pat Williams (D-MT)
William R. Ratchford (D-CT)
Ray Kogovsek (D-CO)
Harold Washington (D-IL)
*Dennis E. Eckart (D-OH)

Minority: (14 R.) Representatives:

John M. Ashbrook (R-OH), Ranking Minority Member
*John N. Erlenborn (R-IL)
James M. Jeffords (R-VT)
William F. Goodling (R-PA)
*E. Thomas Coleman (R-MO)
Kenneth Kramer (R-CO)
*Arlen Erdahl (R-MN)
Thomas E. Petri (R-WI)
Millicent H. Fenwick (R-NJ)
Marge Roukema (R-NJ)
W. Eugene Johnston, III (R-NC)
*Lawrence J. DeNardis (R-CT)
Larry E. Craig (R-ID)
*Wendell Bailey (R-MO)

Chief Clerk and Associate Counsel: Donald M. Baker
Minority Staff Director: Charles W. Radcliffe
Counsel, Subcommittee on Postsecondary Education: William A. Blakey

*Indicates members of Subcommittee on Postsecondary Education, which is specifically responsible for Foreign Language and Area Studies Programs. Rep. Simon is chairman of the subcommittee, Rep. Coleman the ranking minority member.

Senate Committee on Labor and Human Resources (202/224-5375)

Majority: (9 R.) Senators:

Orrin G. Hatch (R-UT), Chairman
*Robert T. Stafford (R-VT)
*Dan Quayle (R-IN)
Paula Hawkins (R-FL)
Don Nickles (R-OK)
*Lowell P. Weicker, Jr. (R-CT)
Gordon J. Humphrey (R-NH)
*Jeremiah Denton (R-AL)
*John P. East (R-NC)

Minority: (7 D.) Senators:

*Edward M. Kennedy (D-MA), Ranking Minority Member
*Jennings Randolph (D-WV)
*Claiborne Pell (D-RI)
*Thomas F. Eagleton (D-MO)
Donald W. Riegle (D-MI)
Howard M. Metzenbaum (D-OH)
one vacancy

Chief Counsel: Robert P. Hunter
Minority Staff Director: Lawrence C. Horowitz
Staff Director, Subcommittee on Education, Arts and Humanities; Polly Gault

*Indicates members of Subcommittee on Education, Arts and Humanities, which is specifically responsible for Foreign Language and Area Studies programs. Sen. Stafford is chairman of the subcommittee, Sen. Pell the ranking minority member.

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